

WEATHER FORECAST.
Generally fair to-day and to-morrow.

NO. 1719.

THE WASHINGTON HERALD

WASHINGTON, D. C. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1911.—TWELVE PAGES.

LARGEST MORNING
CIRCULATION.

ONE CENT.

DEMOCRATS PASS THE WOOL BILL IN EASY FASHION

Underwood Measure Has a Heavy Majority.

CHEERS GREET VICTORY

But Message from the President Dampens Ardor.

Twenty-seven Republicans vote with Democrats, including all insurgents and two regulars—only one Democrat deserting party—when the House passed the Underwood wool tariff bill.

By a vote of 221 to 100, the House of Representatives yesterday passed the Democratic wool revision bill.

The announcement of the result was greeted with boisterous applause by the Democrats, who gave Representative Underwood, of Alabama, the majority leader, an ovation as he stood in his place to make the final motion following the formal passage of the bill.

JOY SHORT-LIVED.

Democratic joy was quickly changed to chagrin as Speaker Clark, taking a document from the table, announced that a message had been received from the President of the United States. The message came from President Taft and to the effect that the tariff board had not completed its report on the wool schedule, and that for that reason he found it impractical to comply with the resolution recently passed by the House calling for the data on wool collected by the board.

The President's announcement that the complete wool report of the board would be forwarded to Congress in December of this year provoked applause among the Republicans, who feared that the Democrats, the House, as a whole, having in mind assertions repeatedly made by Republicans in debate that it was unwise to attempt a revision of schedule K in advance of a statement as to conditions by the tariff board.

How They Lined Up.

Twenty-seven Republicans jumped the reservation yesterday and voted for the Democratic bill. Most of them are insurgents, some of them near-insurgents, while two—Representative Anthony and Campbell, of Kansas—have hitherto been classified as regulars. Representative Berger, of Milwaukee, Socialist, stood by the bill, as did Representative Akon, of New York, who is unclassified politically. Representative Francis, of Ohio, who comes from a big wool district, was the only Democrat to desert his party.

The Republicans, in addition to Messrs. Anthony and Campbell, who voted for the bill were: Representatives Anderson, Lindbergh, Steenerson, Volstead, Davis, and Miller, of Minnesota; French, of Idaho; Haugen and Woods, of Iowa; Jackson, Madison, Reed, Murdock, and Young, of Kansas; Helgeson, of North Dakota; Kent and Stephens, of California; La Follette and Warburton, of Washington; Lenroot, Nelson, and Morse, of Wisconsin; Norris and Sloan, of Nebraska; and Wedemeyer, of Michigan.

The wool bill goes to the Senate with the prestige of having passed the House by a substantial majority. The House insurgents are of the opinion that their brethren in the Senate will assist the Democrats of that body in an effort that is to be made to bring the measure up for a vote. Democrats and insurgents appear to be possessed of the idea that President Taft will be placed in an embarrassing position if the bill is put up to him for approval.

Final Debate Expected.

There was a good deal of spirit in the final day's debate on wool, but the steam roller was well oiled and worked exceedingly fine. Democratic obstructionists, as well as Republicans, were bowled over one after another, the steam roller responding to every call upon it made by Lester Underwood.

Representative Murdock, the red-headed insurgent from Kansas, tried to induce the Democrats to place some of the products of the so-called woolen trust on the free list. "Do you not favor the transfer of all trust-made goods to the free list?" he shouted, addressing Leader Underwood. Leader Underwood threw Mr. Murdock a blank smile, and made an objection to his amendment, which was promptly howled down.

Representative Mann, the minority leader, didn't fare much better. All his amendments, with the exception of one which was immaterial, were thrown into the discard. This amendment was designed to correct the language of the third section, which provides that the proposed law shall become effective January 1, 1912.

New Order Discovered.

The debate brought a new order to public notice. He is Representative Gray, an Indiana Democrat. Mr. Gray is an exhorter, and for five minutes he worked overtime. He gave Uncle Joe Cannon and Mr. Mann a good dressing down, criticized the bill, giving the impression that he was going to vote against it, and then, when the time came for action, he followed the crowd behind Leader Underwood.

2,000 Feet Elevation.

The famous White Sulphur Springs, under new ownership, has been entirely reconstructed and brought up-to-date, retaining the charming features of the past. It is situated on a plateau at a 2,000 foot elevation.

MEMORIAL BALL RIVALS ANCIENT ENGLISH REVELS

Gowns and Jewels Are Magnificent Spectacle.

J. P. MORGAN COSTUMED

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

London, June 20.—The Shakespearean memorial ball at Albert Hall to-night was a magnificent affair, surpassing in its extravagance even the famous Buckingham Palace ball in the early '70s and the Devonshire House ball, held in honor of King Edward and Queen Alexandra.

For splendor and beauty nothing in recent years can compare with it, and it will rank with the famous Eighteenth century ball at the Palace of Versailles.

Every prominent person in London was present to-night, each seemingly endeavoring to outvie the other in the magnificence of their gowns and jewels. Twelve thousand persons were permitted within the dancing enclosure at one time.

The ball was organized by an American woman, Mrs. George Cornwallis West, who was formerly Lady Randolph Churchill, and previously Miss Jenny Jerome, of New York.

The hall was transformed for the occasion into an exquisite terrace Tudor garden, the entire spacious interior being banked with roses. The scene when the grand march began, shortly after 11 o'clock to-night, was bewildering and entrancing, its splendid magnificence being a surprise. The old-time quadrille predominated in the dances.

Mrs. West's quadrille, "Twelfth Night," was the sensation of the evening, with its beautiful women, their dresses and jewels. Mrs. West impersonated the Countess Olivia, and was dressed in black velvet, with a flame color, and was worn over a dress of sulphur-colored brocade, with the sleeves lined with silver, and had great puffs of sulphur color. From her colored head dress she wore a purple veil.

Wear Pretty Gowns. The Countess Craven, in the same quadrille, wore diamonds with a Mary Stuart cap and a fine necklace. Harcourt was a blue and gold brocade. Lady Allister Innes Ker wore a pink organdy. Mrs. William Waldorf Astor was beautiful in ultra elegant satins in blue and gold organdy. She wore three strings of pearls in her hair.

Mrs. Joseph Guinness, of New York, was the chief personage in the "Tudor quadrille," as Catherine of Aragon. She was dressed in a purple and gold brocade, trimmed with ermine. She wore pearls, emeralds, and rubies.

Lady Paget's quadrille was danced in a room with a red velvet ceiling, and was a most charmingly beautiful scene. The Duchess of Marlborough and the Duchess of Roxburgh, both wore medieval Henry VI costumes, which could be covered into evening gowns by a deft arrangement of the dressmaker.

The Duchess of Roxburgh represented the Countess of Auvergne. Her gown was of red velvet with a blue and gold brocade, the effect being greatly heightened by a wealth of emeralds. The Duchess of Marlborough was dressed as a court lady, in green brocade and wore four rows of pearls. A better condition of weather and a practical suspension of business brought all London out to-day to take a look at the coronation guests, to pass comment on the elaborate, if fantastic, decorations, and to view as many as possible of the events crowded into the day.

There was semi-dress rehearsal of the coronation ceremonies, King George recited the special ambassador to the coronation at Buckingham Palace; the National Liberal Club gave a luncheon to the colonial premiers; there was a state dinner at Buckingham to-night, after which the day's entertainment was topped off by the Shakespearean ball.

Fleet Is Completed.

The arrival of the German cruiser Von der Tann at Spithead to-day completes the fleet of foreign warships here for the coronation. Sixteen nations are represented in the aggregation of war ships anchored at Spithead, and above them all towers the American fighting machine, Delaware.

John Mays Hammond had very little time to himself to-day. With Mrs. Hammond, he has been at Hamilton Palace as the guest of Princess Louise, who is an old friend of the family. At the luncheon he met Prince Henry of Battemberg. Later in the afternoon Mr. Hammond had an audience with King George, at which he presented a letter from President Taft, wishing the British ruler a long life and reign.

Subsequently Mr. Hammond attended a reception given by Sir Richard Solomon, high commissioner for South Africa, in honor of Louis Botha, premier of the republic. Sir Richard was counsel for Mr. Hammond when the latter was on trial for his life after the famous Jameson raid in the Transvaal.

To-night Mr. and Mrs. Hammond attended the state banquet at Buckingham Palace. It was one of the most elaborate receptions that will be seen in London during the two long weeks of festivities. Here the King had as his guests only the special envoys from all countries that have honored him, together with those high in official life in all England's dominions. The famous solid gold plate, valued at nearly \$150,000, was used.



MIDNIGHT FIRE CAUSES A PANIC

Fainting Mother Carried to Street by Daughters.

Fire, which is supposed to have started from a leaky gas meter on the first floor of the building at 218 New York avenue northwest, shortly after midnight, caused a panic among the occupants of the two upper floors, and damage estimated at \$1,200. This estimate will probably be increased this morning.

The first floor is occupied as a hardware and tool store by M. Barry Hopper, and it is thought water did not do considerable damage to the stock.

The fire was discovered by Miss L. A. Donnelly, who lives with her mother, Mrs. E. Miller, on the third floor. She had returned from a dance shortly after 11 o'clock, and had been in bed a few minutes when she detected the odor of smoke. She opened a door, and was enveloped in smoke. She screamed and ran to her mother's room and awakened her, and an older sister, Miss R. W. Donnelly. The sisters helped their fainting mother to the street.

Miss L. A. Donnelly thought of some valuable jewelry she had left on a bureau, and went back, leaving her sister and mother to go to the street alone. She obtained the jewelry and started for the door, but the smoke was so thick she could hardly see the light burning in the hall. She ran back to her room in the rear and, scantily clad, went down the fire escape.

In the meantime, her sister and mother had reached the street and their cries awakened the family of E. Schwab, who, with his wife and two daughters, occupy an apartment on the second floor.

Mr. Schwab helped his family to the street clad only in their night clothes, and then ran back into the building and broke the glass of an automatic fire alarm. The alarm used to warn only the occupants of the apartment and does not have any connection with the fire department alarm. The two families stood on the sidewalk waiting for the fire engine, when Tyne Smith, of 418 I street northwest, passed the house on his way home. He asked them if they had turned in an alarm, and they said they had.

When Mr. Schwab told Smith how he had turned in the alarm, Smith saw the mistake and ran to Tenth street and New York avenue northwest, and turned in an alarm. The firemen responded and succeeded in getting the blaze under control at 1:30 o'clock this morning.

The bulk of the damage was done the hardware store of Mr. Hopper, who has been in business at that address for the last six months. He was formerly associated with the firm of H. J. West, & Co., and has only recently started in business for himself. The damage to the upper floors was by smoke and water only. The stock of Hopper is fully insured as is the house, which is owned by John J. Brownson, of this city.

WIVES MUST LIVE APART.

Pittsburg, Kan., June 20.—The two wives of Peter C. Sharp, who lives near here, must live apart. Two cottages will be built, one for Anna Catherine and the other for Celia.

The separation comes as a result of a quarrel which terminated in a half-polling match and the decision of the husband that his two wives shall live apart from now on.

Celia is to do the housework and cook his meals one day and Anna Catherine the next day. Anna Catherine is seventy years of age and Celia is fifty. Work on the two cottages was started to-day.

FEARS BLINDNESS; ATTEMPTS SUICIDE

Musical Fires Shot When Girl's Music Ends.

Pittsburg, June 20.—A blind daughter to play "Il Trovatore" on the violin, Bernardo Canterino, fifty, a noted Italian musician, to-day attempted to end his life by firing three shots into his brain. He is now dying.

Canterino, who has written many compositions, has for months entertained the fear that he was going blind like his twenty-year-old daughter, Mary.

Several days ago he quarreled with his wife and she left him. To-day he became despondent, and, remarking that he felt that he was rapidly losing his sight, he loaded a revolver. Then he asked his blind daughter to play his favorite piece "Il Trovatore," and as the last note died he fired three shots into his brain.

Canterino left a note which read: "I cannot bear to be deprived of my sight. I love the beauties of the earth, love to read and to look upon my friends. The very thought has driven me mad. I must end all now."

RAMS TORPEDO BOAT.

Submarine Grampus Punches Hole in the Rowan.

San Diego, Cal., June 20.—The submarine boat Grampus, Lieut. J. P. Olding in command, rammed the torpedo boat Rowan and narrowly escaped being sent to the bottom itself with all on board to-day.

The little craft had been having daily submarine practice. On coming to the surface it sighted the Rowan bearing down on it. Turning sharply it rammed the Rowan on the starboard bow, punching a small hole in the hull.

The damage to the torpedo boat is small. The Grampus was not damaged.

SUES ELKINS ESTATE.

West Virginia Official Says Taxes Have Been Evaded.

Elkins, W. Va., June 20.—State's Attorney Kump has brought suit for over \$100,000 against the Davis Trust Company, ex-Senator Davis Elkins and S. B. Elkins, Jr., as executors of late Senator Elkins. The prosecutor alleges that after his death, avoided payment of this amount in taxes by failing to include in the inventory property valued at \$4,000,000. The suit will be tried in October.

28,885

That is the number of papers required yesterday to supply the demand for THE WASHINGTON HERALD, and

89 PER CENT

of that number represents the demand in the District of Columbia and immediate suburbs.

RABBIS DEMAND RE-ELECTION OF PRESIDENT TAFT

Notable Action Is Taken in This City.

TRIBUTE TO EXECUTIVE

As another token in commemoration of his silver wedding anniversary, President Taft last night was pledged the support of the members of the orthodox Jewish congregations of this city and of Chief Rabbi Margolis, of New York, and Levinthal, of Philadelphia, for his renomination for the Presidency and his election in 1912.

A resolution to this effect was offered by L. S. Gottlieb, a prominent lawyer of this city, at a reception given in honor of Chief Rabbi Margolis and Levinthal at the Above Sholem Synagogue, Rabbi G. G. Silverstone, of this city, presiding.

APPLAUDED HIS NAME. Enthusiastic applause greeted the name of President Taft, and the adoption of the resolution was the signal for more applause. The resolution is as follows:

"Whereas we, citizens of the United States, and members of the Jewish orthodox faith, hold President Taft in the highest esteem as an Executive of the highest type, as a patriot, and as a Chief Magistrate whose motives are the purest and noblest, and whose principles are tolerant, broadminded, and liberal, and

"Whereas President Taft extended an invitation to rabbis of our faith to be his guests at the celebration of his silver wedding anniversary,

"Be it resolved, That we hereby express our most heartfelt and sincere appreciation, and thanks of the honors thus bestowed upon the Jewish race, and

"Be it resolved, That we pledge to President Taft our hearty and united influence and support for his renomination and election as President in 1912."

The reception was attended by members of the various orthodox congregations of this city, crowding the temple to the doors. Rabbi Silverstone presided, and spoke of the high honors conferred on the Jewish people by President Taft, and compared the treatment accorded to Jews in this country at the hands of the highest Executive with the persecution to which Jews in other countries are exposed. The speaker requested that more attention be paid to the education of children in the Jewish faith, and asked for better support of the school connected with the synagogue.

Chief Rabbi Margolis, of New York, a venerable preacher, spoke of the opportunities which this country offered to the Jews alongside of the treatment accorded the race by the Czar of Russia and other foreign rulers. The speaker advised the members to help the education of the children, and told them to implant in them love for the Jewish religion.

Chief Rabbi Levinthal paid high tribute to the broad-mindedness and liberality of President Taft, who had invited representatives of the Jewish faith to be his guests and break bread with him. He said the proper place to give expression to this sentiment was the platform or pulpit of the synagogue.

Unparalleled in History. "Anything like that has never occurred in the whole history of the Jewish race," exclaimed the rabbi, who promised the support of his brethren to President Taft in his future aspirations and efforts.

"While everything is done abroad to oppress and persecute the Jew, in America he is honored and the equal of every other man. The invitation of President Taft shows his spirit and the spirit of the country."

Rabbi Levinthal spoke in favor of immigration, and said it should not be restricted; that this country should remain the refuge and haven of the oppressed of the world, as it was intended by the forefathers. He paid high tribute to the immigrant, who, he said, had helped to build this country. The speaker expressed the hope that the passport of every American citizen of Jewish extraction be recognized by every foreign power. The speaker was repeatedly interrupted with applause.

Rabbi Gordon, of Pottsville, Pa., also spoke. The meeting was conducted throughout in the Jewish language.

SENSATION MAY CLOSE PROBE OF RAISED VOUCHER

Rosenthal Will Repudiate Mysterious Receipt.

BEARS HIS SIGNATURE

Philadelphia Artist Will Testify Before Committee To-day.

Alleged Receipt for Money Received for Painting Day Portrait Was "Found" by State Department When Missing Voucher Appeared on Office Floor—Report to Follow the Session's Conclusion To-day.

Albert Rosenthal, the Philadelphia artist who painted the portrait of Secretary of State Day, signing a voucher for \$2,450 and receiving \$850 of that amount from the department, will testify before the House committee investigating expenditures in the State Department this morning.

Unless by that time Secretary Knox has produced a letter from Mr. Rosenthal in which a receipt for the money is mentioned as an inclosure, the artist will deny that he wrote or signed the receipt which the department has produced before the committee as coming from Mr. Rosenthal.

LOOKING FOR LETTER. Mr. Knox has been asked to search the files of his department for such a letter, and if found to produce the paper before the committee. This will be the final chapter of the already sensational "raised voucher" case, and it promises to furnish a fitting climax for previous disclosures.

In a telephone conversation with Chairman Hamlin, of the committee, Mr. Rosenthal recently denied all knowledge of the receipt. In a subsequent letter, he admitted the possibility that he inclosed such a receipt in a letter about March 23, 1904, when he received the check for \$850 from Col. Michael, then chief clerk of the department, who sent the artist a personal check for that amount.

The receipt, because of the peculiarities surrounding its discovery, has always been regarded with a certain amount of suspicion by members of the committee. When the voucher was "lost" from the office of the disbursing clerk for the department in 1906, nothing in the nature of a receipt was attached thereto. When the voucher resurfaced, as mysteriously as it had disappeared, on the floor of the room occupied by the disbursing clerk, the receipt was attached, together with a hitherto unmentioned letter of explanation from Col. Michael, now consul general of the United States at Calcutta, India.

Was Not Stamped. The receipt itself bears no stamp or seal to show that it ever had been officially received or filed by the department. Officials of the department have testified before the committee that all papers are, and for years have been, impressed with an official stamp immediately upon receipt at the department.

Following the testimony this morning of Mr. Rosenthal, the committee probably will close its probe into that particular transaction, and Representative Dent, of Alabama, will set to work on a preliminary report to the full committee, setting forth the evidence in the one case and proposing certain recommendations by the committee to the House.

If the Alabama member finds that he is able to prepare his report in time, the full Committee on Expenditures in the State Department will be called together by Chairman Hamlin Saturday or Monday, and, in all probability, will take several action on the recommendations contained in the report of the subcommittee. In this event, one of the first things the House will be called upon to consider following the periods of three-day adjournments now planned will be proposed reforms in the administration of the Department of State.

Foster Case Next. The other two cases into which the committee has dipped to date—the Dr. Hollander and Frederick Hale transactions—will be left open to further investigation, although nothing will be done with them immediately.

Following the disposal of the voucher transaction, the committee at present plans to start right in on a probe of the transaction whereby \$50,000 was paid out by the department from that part of the Boxer indemnity fund set aside, by Congress for payment of claims arising from the Boxer troubles. The claim introduced the Boxer uprising almost forty years. Former Secretary of State John W. Foster will be called before the committee first to explain his share of the transaction as attorney for the claimants. This case probably will be taken up not later than the middle of next week.

NO TREATIES BROKEN.

America Permitted to Have Larger War Ships on Lakes.

London, June 20.—In the House of Commons to-day the government was questioned in regard to the alleged action of the United States in sending larger war ships than provided for by treaty to the Great Lakes. In reply, Sir Edward Grey, the secretary for foreign affairs, said the government would not request the United States to withdraw the vessels now on the lakes. No British treaty, he said, had been broken by the presence of these war ships on the Great Lakes.